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NO ULTIMATUM BY ENGLAND TO VENEZUELA IN THIS CASE.

ASKS US TO INTERVENE.

"IF YOU SEE IT IN

The Sun

Instead She Asks Our Good Offices with Venezuela to Secure the Release of a Crown Surveyor Arrested While Constructing a Road in Disputed Territory.

LUNDON, June 24 - A representative of the United Press was informed at the Foreign Office to-day that the Government would certainly take immediate and energetic measures to obtain the release of Mr. Harrison, the British surveyor who was recently arrested in British Guiana and is now detained at the Venezuela station opposite Yuruan. The British Government's action, the Foreign Office authorities said, would probably be taken through the offices of the United States Government.

Washington, June 24,-As soon as Secretary Olpey returns to the State Department, and he is confidently expected to-morrow, he will receive from Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador, a request from the British Government to use his good offices with Venezuela to secure the release from imprisonment of Crown Surveyor Harrison, who is reported to have been arrested by Venezuelan police while he was engaged in constructing a road connecting the Barima and Cuyuni rivers in the disputed territory.

This action of Great Britain is considered in diplomatic circles a radical departure from the ultimatum methods hitherto practised on American republics, and much significance is attached to this fact as probably indicating the considerable progress made toward an arbitration agreement, and the practical acknowledgment that the United States is a party in interest in the Venezuelan dispute, as well as in future controversies regarding territory on the American continent.

While it is universally admitted that the new incident is exceedingly unfortunate just at this juncture, there is great diversity of opinion in fixing the blame. Even the British Government has the most indefinite knowledge of the exact locality where the arrest took place, although it is claimed that the surveying party had no authority to go outside of territory occupied exclusively by Englishmen for the past ten

No official knowledge of the arrest has yet been received at the Venezuelan Legation, where confidence is expressed that the Venezuelan Government would have sent a notice of the affair, perhaps for the information of the United States Government, the moment the facts became known at Caracas. The Venezuelans, however, find considerable satisfaction in the information that Great Britain will appeal to Secretary Olney in the matter, as indicating a nature as at first apprehend. They place the whole blame for wholever has occurred on Mr. Joseph Chamberla,'s aggres sive colonial policy. They point to the fact that under date of Dec. 10, 1894, they complained to Secretary Gresham of the proposed road upon which Surveyor Harrison was employed, and called attention to the fact that as the route lay in Venezuelan territory a conflict would be unavoidable. One paragraph of that letter reads:

avoidable. One paragraph of that letter reads:

"The persistency of the British Government in excluding from arbitration all that portion of the territory which it has held for years, rendered the action of the last Commissioner of Venezuela to England null and void; rendered inefficacious the good intentions of the executive of the republic, and stimulated the ambition of certain agents of the Colony, who have in view nothing but the pleasing prospect presented by a territory exceedingly rich in natural resources. Some of them, on the 24th of October last, procured the Introduction in the Legislative Chambar of Demerara of a proposition looking to the construction of a road which is to units the upper Barima with the Culyuni, which involves a fresh project for the unlawful appropriation of Venezuelan territory, and the manifest tendency of which is to increase the difficulty of reaching a peaceful self-thement of the controversy. The Secretary of the Government requested that the proposition should be postponed until he could consult the Colonial Department, and what was still more important, obtain its approval of an application for power to raise a large loan, from which could be taken the amount necessary to open the proposed road. The Government of Venezuela, through its Consul at Demerara, advised the Governor of the colony that the execution of the project would undoubtedly bring about a collision with the colory that the execution of the project would undoubtedly bring about a collision with the Venezuelan authorities in that region, and would be the cause of further embittering a controversy which it is important to both par-ties to put on a more friendly footing."

This appeal was effective for the time being The road was abandoned until in August last year the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, sent to British Guiana his call for the colony to raise funds for machine guns, an increased police force, and the construction of the Barima road. This was resisted by the colonial Legislature, with the exception of defence armament, until the arrival of the new Governor from England a few months ago, when they were induced to appropriate for a survey of the road.

Venezuelans now claim that the responsibility rests wholly with great Britain after the warn ing that went to the Foreign Office through lonial as well as through United States chan nels. It is contended at the legation here that the Venezuela authorities who made the arrest must of necessity have been in their own territory, as they are not permitted to cross the frontier under any circumstances. The two English ports are on the right bank of the Cuyuni and the left bank of the Amacura. Those of Venezuela are directly opposite them, and this statue quo has been rigidly observed by the Venezucians. In their opinion Harrison must have been arrested within the Venezuelan line. and only after a warning to keep out. The Vene zuelans to a man also are aware that they have everything to gain by peaceful methods, and it is incredible to their friends here that they could have so disobered orders as to break the statu quo. It is said, however, that if Secretary Olney calls on Venezuela in response to Great Britain's request, a full report of the affair will undoubtedly be forthcoming as soon as the Caracas authorities can investigate.

London, June 24. - The Times to-morrow will publish advices from Georgetown, British Guians, saying that a force of colonial troops has been despatched to Acarabisel to protect the Government surveyors at work in that neighborhood.

JOHN BENN TO GET A FORTUNE.

A Section Hand on the Long Island Ratiroad Inberits \$100 000.

HICKSVILLE, June 24 .- When Bernard Earle, the wealthy philanthropist, died in this village recently it was supposed that he had left all his property to charitable institutions, but this proves not to be true. His fortune of about \$400,000 goes to his nieces and nephews.

The luckiest heir, and the one who most needed the money, is John Benn of this village. needed the money, is John Benn of this village.

Benn was poor, and has a large family. He has been working as a section hand on the Long Island Railroad at \$1.20 a day, and to eke out a living for the family his wife has been doing the washing for a number of Hicksville families. Benn's share of the estate will be about \$100,000.

The other heirs will each receive about \$50,000. Two of them reside in Hicksville. They are Mrs. Thomas Wood and Mrs. Mathew McGunniele. They are each well off without the windfall.

FOUR HUNDRED WERE KILLED.

cribed to Pald Agents of the Porte. CONSTANTINOPLE, June 24. - Advices received here from Van. Asia Minor, say that in the outbreak which occurred there on Monday 400 Armenians were killed, and that the trouble was renewed yesterday. A large number of persons have taken refuge in the British Consulate. The massacre is ascribed to agents of the Porte who were paid to provoke a demonstration on the part of the Armenians which might serve as a pretext for a general slaughter of Christians.

CORBETT AND SHARKEY DRAW. Jim Falls to Put the Sallor Out Inside of Four Rounds,

SAN FRANCISCO, June 24,-The crowd that gathered at the Mechanics' Pavilion to-night to see Jim Corbett attempt to stop Saller Sharkey in four Queensberry rounds was the largest ever gathered at any sporting event in Frisco. There were 8,000 in the hall. In the middle of the huge pavilion was erected a twenty-four foot ring, and around this seat rose in amphitheatre style. The box office records showed 2,000 gallery sents sold at \$2 each, 2,000 reserved at \$3 each, and 800 chairs at \$5 each, making the total receipts \$14,000. not counting many single admissions who could not find seats, but crowded the alsles at the

The crowd included all the prominent sport ing men of the coast, many coming from Salt Lake, Los Angeles, and Portland, Or., to see the mill, while two came from Kansas City and one from St. Louis. One hundred came in one party from Sacramento.

Before the fight the men were both reported as weighing close to 180 pounds. Corbett veighed 178 yesterday and Sharkey 17716, and both have rested all day, so they would lay on two or three pounds. The betting which yesterday was 10 to 7 in Sharkey's favor, vecred round this morning to even money, and tonight Corbett was the favorite at 10 to 0. It was believed that he could stop Sharkey in the four rounds, provided the police did not interfere, and there seemed little chance of this.

Sharkey said he would not hug the carpet, though he might try repeated clinching. He counted on disabling Corbett with a body blow. just as he came near disabling Choynak! in the recent mill. Choynski claimed the blow in his stomach was below the belt, but experts after the fight said it was not foul. It made Choynski groggy and only the time he gained by claim for a foul saved him. Sharkey's friends said he would put up a windmill fight and that Corbett was likely to get his hands hurt against the sailor's hard arms or neck.

Around the pavilion were gathered thousands who couldn't get tickets or had no coin to buy them, while all the pool rooms were crowded with men waiting for the receipt of the news. The town hadn't been so excited over any mill since Corbett met Jackson in the famous fight that lasted sixty-one rounds and ended in a decision of no fight.

After 8 o'clock it was difficult to find Sharkey money in the betting, as it leaked out that Corbett had placed \$6,000 on himself. He told an intimate friend that he expected to knock out Sharkey in a round and a half. Frank Carr, brother of Jim Carr, one of Corbett's backers,

brother of Jim Carr, one of Corbett's backers, was selected as referee.

Corbett was seconded by Billy Delaney, Jim Carr, and George Green. Sharkey's seconds were Danny Needham, Tim McGrath, and Paddy Ryan of Vallelo.

The articles provided that Corbett receive fifty per cent. of the gross receipts whether he was beaten or not: Sharkey to receive thirty-five per cent. of the net receipts if he stayed four rounds.

rounds.

Sharkey made his appearance with his attendants at 10:38. Corbett followed at 10:43.

First Hound.—Corbett is the first to lead, his left reaching Sharkey's wind. Sharkey leads wildly. Corbett has him guessing, and lands on left cheek. Several cinches follow. Corbett swings left and lands on Sharkey's forehead. Sharkey leads with left and ho misses. Several more clinches follow. The referre has difficulty in making them break away. Sharkey swings his left and right and misses. Corbett reaches Sharkey under right eye and raises a lump as gong sounds.

Second Round.—Sharkey is aggressive and swings wildly. Sharkey clinches Corbett and holds on. It is now a wrestling match. Skarkey, to avoid punishment, throws his arms around Corbett repeatedly. Corbett lands on Sharkey's chest and face and hits him at will. The salior is very tired at the conclusion of the round.

Thind Bound.—Sharkey comes up with a jump and rushes the champion. Corbett was ready for him and got in a stiff punch on the chest. After a few feints Corbett upper cuts with his right and follows. Sharkey strikes viciously at Corbett, and a short mix-up and clinch follow. Sharkey leads and Corbett ducks cleverly. Both men clinch. Sharkey strikes viciously at Corbett, and a short mix-up and clinch follow. Sharkey lighting viciously. He throws Corbett heavily. There is little or no leading done, and the men finish the round in a clinch.

The flight was declared a draw.

Sharkey's right eye is closed, while Corbett is Sharkey made his appearance with his at-

Sharkey's right eye is closed, while Corbett is without a scratch. After the call of time it re-quired three policemen to keep Sharkey from Corbett. Sharkey struggling in his corner and

CONTRACTOR'S BOND FORGED. Comptroller Fitch Causes the Arrest of

Corbett protesting to the referee.

Michael Redmond, 54 years old, of Jerome avenue, Woodlawn, was arrested at his home last night by Detective Cuff of the District Attorney's office on a bench warrant issued under an indictment charging him with falsely personating another person. He and two others were indicted by the Grand Jury yesterday on complaint of Comptroller Fitch.

Redmond, besides being a farmer and milk dealer, is a contractor, and recently offered a bid for the construction of sewers in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth wards at a cost of \$40,000. It is necessary for contractors doing work for the city to file a bond of sufficiency with the Comptroller in which two sureties qualify for an amount equal to the cost of the work involved. These bonds have to be submitted with who is designated by law as the official to pass

upon their adequacy. Redmond filed a bond and affidavits, with the names of Michael O'Connell of Tremont and Frederick Schrader of Woodlawn signed to

Frederick Schrader of Woodlawn signed to them. Comptroller Fitch sent for Schrader and O'Connell and discovered that they had never signed affiliavits or bond. They did say, however, that they had authorized Redmond to sign their names.

It is thought he was anxious to get the bond in within the legal time, and, the sureties not being on hand, signed affidavits and bond himself. The affidavits alleged that the contractors were worth \$15,000 each.

Comptroller Flich brought the matter before the Grand Jury through Assistant District Altorney Battle, and Schrader and O'Connell appeared as witnesses. Indictments were filed against Redmond, "John Doe" and Charles A. Michel, the Commissioner of Deedis, before whom the affidavits were sworn to. All are indicted under section 502 of the Penal Code which makes such an offence a felony punishable by a maximum penalty of ten years. Mr. Battle said last night that he believed that Michel was a myth. His name is not on the list of Commissioners. There is another indictment against him for filing a false certificate.

Redmond says he turned in the bond and affi-

cate.

Redmond says he turned in the bond and affl-daylts for a friend. He was locked up in Police Headquarters, and will be arraigned before Judge Cowing in the General Sessions to-day.

LYNCHED IN ALABAMA.

A Negro Who Killed a White Man After Quarrel Hanged by a Mob. MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 24.—Infuriated citi

zens lynched another negro in Lowndes county late last night. The negro, Bill Westmoreland, had killed a well-to-do farmer, John Gilchrist, who lived near Fort Deposit. Posses were at once organized. On Monday and Tue-day every business house in the county was closed and almost every citizen, rich or poor, black or white, joined in the chase. Last night a one-legged negro named Green met. Westmoreland on a railroad track, arrested him, and started for Fort Deposit. They were met by armed men, who dragged the prisoner into a wood and langed him. Five hundred shots were fired into his body.

Policeman Weeks of the Macdougal street station, while on duty in Watt street at 2:15 A. M. yesterday, discovered a fire in the letter boxes in the hall of the six-story double apartment house at 28. He ran to the quarters of Fire Engine Company 13 in Spring street, and the firemen responded quickly and extinguished the flames without sending out a general alarm. The damage was confined to the hall of the building, and is estimated at \$40.

TWO MORE SILVER STATES.

INDIANA AND OHIO DEMOCRATS FOR FREE COINAGE.

A Notay Time in the Indiana Convention-A Gold Delegation Unscated and Silver Men Ordered to Undo the Gold Men's Work-Mr. Bynum's Fight on the Gold Side

Indianapolis, June 24. The Democratic State Convention to-day was the largest and one of the most exciting the party has ever had In this State. While it was well understood that the free-silver people had an overwhelming majority, the sound-money men put up such surprisingly solid front and conducted their struggle with such persistent energy and skill that they kept the silverites guessing all the time what the next move would be,

A somewhat bitter feeling had been developed by the hot struggle for supremacy in Marion county (Indianapolis), and by the fact that the gold men had succeeded by strategy in capturing the Committee on Organization and turning down J. G. Shanklin and B. F. Shively, whom the silver people had fixed upon for delegates at large, and recommending in their stead G. V. Menzies, a gold man, and Judge James McCabe, whose enthusiasm for sliver is not very strong

As soon as the roll call was finished, the report of the Organization Committee came in. The report developed the fact that the silver people had made a new move to down the Marion county gold men by not recognizing the district meeting of the night before and requiring the Seventh district to hold another meeting with the silver contestants seated.

The first trouble caused by the report was on

the delegates at large. As soon as the report was read, Judge Branyan of Huntington moved to substitute the name of J. G. Snanklin for that of Menzies. This was greeted with cheers, Mr. Bynum moved to table the motion, but this was voted down by an overwhelming viva voce vote. Bynum demanded a roll call on the original motion, but was interrupted by Shanklin himself, who came forward to withdraw his name. He was greeted with cries of "No, no." and with wild delight when he branched off into a silver speech. His declaration that Menzies was the choice of Matthews brought forth some

hisses. He said:
"I have had the honor to have my name considered by some of these here assembled as a delegate at large to the National Convention. I am here to say to you, however, that no man's interest should stand in the way of a pacific settlement of all questions at issue. I understand that it is the preference of the distinguished Governor of this State, whose name will be upon all Indiana banners, that Major Menzies be chosen. [Great confusion and loud cries of "No.

"I also understand that Major Menzies agrees as a man of honor to stand by the instructions delivered by this Convention and with that understanding, believing that, as I have stated, harmony in a Convention is paramount, I beg to withdraw my name and beg those who have supported me to support Major Men-

zies." [Loud cries of "No, no,"]
At the close of his talk Mr. Shanklin was greeted with loud cries of "No!" and the roll call went through twelve counties. The fight was going against Menzies when, at the suggestion of Shanklin, made through Judge Richardson of Evansville, Chairman Holt cut it short by taking a viva voce vote on the adoption of the whole report and declared it carried, though the none were in the majority. This carried with it the throwing out of the Seventh district selections.

the nose were in the majority. This carried with it the throwing out of the Seventh district selections.

Mr. Hoit at once instructed the permanent Chairman. Senator R. C. Bell of Fort Wayne, The Marion county row was immediately precipitated upon the Convention after the speech of the permanent Chairman. Beliamy Sutton read the report of the Cresientials Committee. This report unseated Chairman Holt of the State Committee as a delegate, and gave the sulver men the best of it in this county. The Fifth ward delegation spilt, giving can side three and a halt. The gold men were seated in the Sixth ward, and the silver men were seated in the Ninth, Tenth, Tweifth, and Fifteenth wards and got an even spilt in the finiteenth. This made thirty-seven silver men and twelve gold men, and gave the silver people control of the delegation. The report closed with a long resolution ordering the delegates of the Seventh district as made up by the Credentials Committee to retire and form new selections for delegates and counselinen. tee to retire and form new selections for dele-

district as made up by the Credentials Committee to retire and form new selections for delegates and counselmen.

Mr. Sutton demanded the previous question. John W. Kern of Marion offered a minority report, but the Chair did not let him read it, though he had leave to flie it. The report was adopted under the operation of the previous question amid great confusion. In obedience to this order the sliver delegates from the Seventh district left the hall, but the gold delegates, however, never left their scats and there was a time of great confusion. After the sliver men had left, E. McCollough of Marion county offered a report of the Seventh district meeting—that is, the gold wing of it—but the Chair personnel that is, the gold wing of it—but the Chair personnel that the report of the Resolutions Committee was the order of business.

"The Seventh district," said Mr. McCullough calmiy, "would like very much to participate in this Convention, and again beg to offer the report of the meeting.

"That is past and gone," said Chairman Bell with a smash of his gavel. There was so much confusion that a recess of thirty minutes was ordered, to give the Seventh district silver men a chance to report. Meant me the gold people tried to find their report to offer it, but they had lest track of it, and could not find it until the opportunity to present it had passed and the Convention awaited the report of the silver contingent.

The platform was called for by a motion for

lest track of it, and could not find it until the opportunity to present it had passed and the convention awaited the report of the silver contingent.

The platform was called for by a motion for the previous question, when N. D. Bynum arose and a wild scene ensued. He was intending to offer a minority report. The Convention endeavored to howl him down, but he stood his ground. Chairman Beil declared him out of order and declared the platform adopted, but Bynum which gesticulated and declared that he was acting under the rules. Each ride tried to outyelf the other, and the police were ordered to clear the alsie, but Bynum still stood untouched.

Chairman Bell ordered the alsies cleared, and this only added to the confusion and uproar, which lasted for fully half an hour, while the Chairman railed at the police service and the delegates howled themselves hourse. Five minutes was allowed to Bynum,

When Mr. Bynum took the stage he was greeted with hoots, hisses, and cheers. He first explained that under the rules of the Convention he had a right to be heard, and then read the amendment which he had intended to offer. This was to strike out the financial plank adopted at the Chicago Convention in 1802. After reading this he declared that Grover Cleveland was for sound money, and that 90 per cent, of the Diemocrats of Indiana were for Grover Cleveland still. This was greeted with such a storm of hoots and howls that nothing further could be heard. The Convention would not listen to another word, and Bynum was finally compelled to retire. The platform was then adopted. It contained these planks:

"We reaffirm our adherence to and faith in the Democratic doctrine, blunctailism, and therefore demand the homedate restoration of bimetallism by the free and unitanity compelied to retire. The platform was then adopted. It contained these planks:

"We reaffirm our adherence to and faith in the popularity of the financial plank and therefore demand the homedate restoration of inclaims of the form of the financial planks of

"The thirty delegates selected to represent the Democracy of Indiana in the Chicago National Convention are instructed to vote as a unit upon all questions involving platform or candidates in that Convention."

The Convention then proceeded to nominate a Governor, and on the first ballot B. F. Shively of South Bend was nominated, tierge W. Cooper, who was put up by the sound-money men getting less than 100 votes. This was not a test, however, for Lake, Tippecanoe, and other sound-money counties voted for Shively.

Refore the second ballot for Lieutenant-Governor was finished. Mr. Sweeney moved to make it unanimous for John C. Lawlor, which was seconded by E. D. McGinley's friends, and he

it unanimous for John C. Lawlor, which was seconded by E. D. McGinley's friends, and he was nominated.

There was a fight over a motion to elect eight instead of four delegates to Chicago, but it was carried, and the following were elected: Gov.Cell-berson, John R. Readan, Horace Chilton, John M. Duncan, Congressman Bailey, E. G. Sentor, W. A. Blake, and excitov, Hogg. Thirteen Presidential electors were named, and the Convention adjourned sinedle.

District Conventions were held throughout the State yesterday, some of them being attended with considerable excitement. To the surprise of everybody the sound-money people were able to control the Tenth district and put a sound-money man on the Resolutions Committee, as well as two sound-money men on the Chicago delegation. The plan of Gov. Matthews to gain control of the Seventh district Convention failed because the Credentials Committee did not get through its work in time to see the silver delegates before the meeting of the district Convention.

OHIO GOES FOR FREE SILVER.

McLean, Thurman, Finley, and Holder

Delegates at Large to Chicago. COLUMBUS, O., June 24. Delay in reaching in agreement in the Resolutions Committee delayed the opening of the Democratic State Convention until 10:30 this morning. Chair man M. A. Smalley in calling the Convention to order made no speech, simply reading the list of temporary officers selected by the State Committee. Upon assuming the duties of temporary Chairman, W. A. Taylor thanked the Convention for the honor of being called to preside over what he called "this pentacostal uprising of the people." It was more than a State Convention. There were both old and new faces before him. "And they are evangels all," said he, "not of a new and experimental gospel, but one as old as civilization itself, which made the glory that was Greece and the grandeur that was Rome," be fore those republics fell

At the conclusion of Col. Taylor's speech a delegate secured the floor and expressed his gratification at the disapproval expressed by the Convention of Grover Cleveland, whom he characterized as the "Benedict Arnold" of the Democratic party. He was hissed down and the report of the Committee on Rules was called for and read by Allen Smalley of Wy andotte, the Chairman of the committee Senator McMaken tried to have the clause of the report of the Committee on Rules, which required all resolutions to be sent to the Com-mittee on Resolutions, stricken out, but the motion was defeated by an overwhelming

motion was defeated by an overwhelming vote.

The Committee on Permanent Organization presented its report, which was adopted without amendment and a committee sent to escort the Chairman, Gen. A. J. Warner, to the half. The overwhelming vote by which the report of the Committee on Rules was adopted showed that any opposition from the gold delegates would be futile. The only tame they objected to was the rule sending all resolutions to the Resolutions Committee, thus that if the contract of the Committee of the report of the Resolutions Committee came in. In taking the chair as permanent Chairman, Gen. Warner made a short speech. His only criterism of the present national Administration was that it had created an enormous debt in a time of peace. He said he believed Major McKinley was honest in his money theory, but he could no more bring presperity to the nation that way than he could lift himself by his boot straps.

The report of the Credentials Committee seating the sliver faction delegates in Stark county, the only place where there was a contest, was accepted without opposition. A minority report recommensing the addition to the majority report of stariff plank, a Cuban to the majority report of a tariff plank, a Cuban to the majority report of a tariff plank, a Cuban to the majority report of a tariff plank, a Cuban to the majority report of a tariff plank, a Cuban to the majority report of a tariff plank, a Cuban

iest, was accepted without opposition. A minority report recommenant the addition to the majority report of a tariff plank, a Cuban synaphing plank, and other resolutions denouncing the Republican Administration of the State, was presented by J. C. Patterson of the Third district. It was promptly tabled. A motion was then made to strike out the unit rule resolution. This was also tabled. The roll of counties was demanded on the question of adopting the sindority report by the opponents of the unit rule, all opposition to free colinage having apparently been withdrawn.

The platfrom said:

College having apparently been withdrawn. The platfrom said:
"We, the Democrats of Ohlo, in Convention assembled, hold that the money question is the vital and paramount issue now before the people of this country, and that its early and correct settlement is hecessary to the revival of business and the return of prospective thre-

of business and the return of prospective threfore.

"Rosolved. That we are unalterably opposed
to the single gold standard and demand an
immediate return to the constitutional
money of gold and silver by the restoration by
this tovernment, independent of other nations of the unrestrated coinage of both silver and gold into standard money at the ratio
of 10 to 1 and upon the terms of exact equality existing prior to 1873; such silver coin to
be a full legal tender equally with gold coin for
all debts and dues, public and private. be a full legal tender equally with gold coin for all debts and diese, untile and private.

"Resolved, That the delegates at large this day chosen by this Convention and the delegates to the National Convention from the several Congress districts be and they are berely instructed to use all honorable means to secure the adoption of the principles as induced in the foregoing resolution by the National Democratic Convention to be held at Chicago July 7, and to yote only for candidates for President and Vice-President who are known to be in full accord therewith, and to accomplish these ends to cast the vices from the State of Ohio as a unit, as a majority may determine."

State of Ohio as a unit, as a majority may determine."

The plat orm as reported by the majority of the committee was adopted by the following vote: Yeas, 542; nays, 128.

The following names were presented for delegates at large to Chicago, Adam W.Thurman of Columbus, E. E. Finley of Buckrus, John W. Backwatter of Springfield, L. E. Holden of Cleveland, John W. Conville of Caville, John R. McLean of Chichmati, and Charles P. Salen of Cleveland.

The following were selected: Allan W. Thurman, E. B. Finley, L. E. Holden, and John R. McLean. The vote was: McLean, 615; Finurman, 404; Salen, 113; Finley, 523; Holden, 444; Bockwatter, 331; Convide, 112; Campbell, 4; Thomas, 2; 337 was necessary to cleat, there being 673 votes in the Convention.

Hon.

If Delegate Reuben Turner had not been cried down this morning when he made the uncompilmentary remarks about President Cleveland, he would have mevel that a large pleture of Cleveland, hanging in the hall, be removed.

movel.

For Secretary of State Chilton A. White of Brown county was nominated. For Supreme Court Judge, E. J. Blandlin of Cleveland was nominated. Pairick McKeown of Cinelnnati was named for State Food Commissioner. William Beaumont of Licking county was nominated for member of the State Beard of Public Works, The Convention at 5 clock adjourned sine die.

M'LEAN FOR PRESIDENT.

Oblo Democrats to Boom the Cincinnat Editor for First Pince.

CINCINNATI, June 24.—Democratic politicians o-night are proclaiming John R. McLean as the Moses who will lead them to victory, and the Democratic Convention in Chicago will be asked to nominate him for President. McLean took up free silver in his newspaper. Support flocked o his side, and A. W. Thurman began booming McLean for delegate at large. On last Thursday the ticket which was to be put in the field at Columbus to-day was nomed. The case with which the slate was elected to-day has caused fresh recruiting to be done, and Ohio will support McLean for President at Chicago.

A week ago McLean would have been satisfied with second place on the ticket. To-night his managers insist that he will be nominated for President on the second or third ballot Thurman, who seems to be the mouthpiece of the local candidate, is claiming the solid support of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Vir ginia, West Virginia, and the majority of Southginia, West Virginia, and the majority of Southern and Western delegates. No figures are given out. Ohio will support McLean against the urgent appeal of Campbell. The extiovernor does not control a vote among the silver mea, however, and his prospects will come to nothing.

Headquarters devoted to the McLean boom will be catablished in Chicago at once. Alien W. Thurman will be placed in charge. If the silver men control the Chicago Convention Cincinnati people say McLean can be nominated over any free-silver man so far in the field.

48 Silver Delegates from Obto. COLUMBUS, O., June 24.—The Third Congress

Democratic National Convention, chose its delegates here to-day. J. C. Patterson of Dayton and Peter Schwab of Hamilton were chosen without instructions.

They are supposed to favor the gold standard.
The Ohio delegation to the Chicago Convention, as now fully chosen, will contain forty free-silver members, four single gold standard ad-vocates, and two doubtful.

AGAINST FREE SILVER.

Platform of the Democratic State Convention.

PLEA FOR BIMETALLISM.

Gradual Retirement and Cancellation of the Greenbacks.

The Platform Declares Against Gold or Silver Monometallism as a Permanent Financial Policy, but Favors the Rigid Maintenance of the Present Gold Stand ard Until International Co-operation for Bimetalliam Can Be Scened-Adheres to the Principle of a Tariff for Revenue Only-Hill, Murphy, Plower, and Condert Chosen Delegates at Large to Chicago - Cleveland's Administration Endorsed -The Shepard Delegates Are Buted Out

SARATOGA, June 24. The Democratic State Convention, which assembled here to-day, seected the following-named Democrats as delegates at large and alternates to the Democratic National Convention to be held in Chicago or July 7:

DELEGATES AT LARGE. DAVID B. Hint of Albany county. ROSWELL P. FLOWER of Jefferson county EDWARD MURRITY, Jr., of Bensselaer county, FREDERICK B. COUDERT OF New York county,

ALTERNATES AT LABOR. ROBERT EARL of Herkimer county. SECTO M. WILD OF CORNEY COURTS Japon A Caston of New York county WHILEM PUBLICAL OF Erie county.

The Convention from start to finish demor

trated more snap and ginger and spontaneous

enthusiasm in the two solid hours of its work than was manifested in St. Louis in a week. It was held in the beautiful and airy hall of this delightful village, and began work at noon, After a preliminary session of an hour's duration there was a recess until 3 o'clock, followed by another hour's work, and at 4 o'clock the Convention adjourned. In another hour the 450 delegates from the sixty countles in the State were homeword bound. It was a brisk, bright, and carnest Convention in every respect. and the Democratic leaders before their departure declared one and all that they were greatly encouraged to line up in battle array with their Democratic brethren from the other Eastern States in the great fight for sound money and the sound principles of the ancient Democratic party. The delegates at large and their alternates, and the sixty-eight district delegates and their alternates, were instructed to vote as a unit in accordance with he will of the majority. The delegation to Chicago represents all shades of Democratic factional feeling, which for the moment has been smothered and subordinated to the effort to prevent the free-silver men from capturing the National Convention. The reappearance of Smith M. Weed in the Democratic councils of the State was due to the efforts of William t Whitney.

Something has been said concerning the senti ment for silver which has been developed in Lewis county and in one or two isolated spots in the State. Senator Hill, as Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, recognizing this, decided not to move the previous question after he read the platform and the money plank in the Convention this afternoon. It has been question on matters of this character. Ad fferent policy was decided upon to-day. If there were free-sliver advocates in the Convention. an opportunity was afforded to them to express their views. But no delegate popped up his head in opposition to the money plank.

CHEERS FOR HILL, WHITNEY, AND PLOWER, The Convention half was adorned with bun platform were the familiar portraits of President Cleveland, Senator Hill, ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower, and ex-Lieut,-Gov. William F. Sheehan. An inspiriting band touched the sensibilities of the delegates as they and their friends began to arrive just before noon. It was not long before Senator Hill came in, accompanied by Chairman Hinkley of the Democratic State Committee. At sight of Mr. Hill the delegates sent up a shout of welcome, which crystallized into protonged and ringing cheers. The band boomed out "Hail to the Chief" and contributed to the cordial reception extended to the senior Demoratic Senator as he wended his way to his scat in the Albany delegation. Tammany arose as one man in its demonstration to Senator Hill. Then came William C. Whitney. He was received with a volley of cheers, which rolled on and on, and the band played in his honor, too. While Mr. Hill's face had been grave, with almost a palid hue, Mr. Whitney's countenance was wreathed in smiles at the storm of cheers which greeted him. His pink cheeks became almost ruddy as the cheers continued and as he dropped into his seat among the Tammany delegates. His neighbors on either side were Col. John R. Fellows and Senator Thomas F. tirady.

A few moments passed and the delegates spied ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower on his way to his seat with the Jefferson county delegates. He received a booming welcome, and the band nstinctively came out with the stirring melody of "Maryland, my Maryland." It looked as if every member of the band was a politician, for it is well known here that there is nothing that Mr. Flower so fears in the money dispute as an intense sectional feeling between the Northern and Southern Democrats. Assemblyman John B. Stanchfield of Elmira, whose name is uppermost as the Democratic candidate for Governor, was the next Democrat to receive a rousing welcome.

By that time Chairman Hinkley was ready to announce that, by direction of the State Committee, he presented for temporary Chairman John Boyd Thacher of Albany, Mr. Thacher came in for resounding cheers, and so did Sec. retary Charles R. De Freest, and his assistants. Everybody was cheered, and there was a spirit of cordiality and briskness over all the scene Corporation Counsel Francis M. Scott of New York and Bernard J. Yorke of Brooklyn escorted Mr. Thacher to the platform. Mr. Thacher spoke as follows:

CHAIRMAN THACHER'S SPEECH.

"We are met to select representatives from the Democratic party in the State of New York to meet with their Democratic brethren from other States in National Convention assembled and there to deliberate concerning the welfare of the people of the United States. That National Convention will in turn select a candidate for the Presidency to represent the Democratic party. We cannot predict his name. We cannot tell from what State he may come. But these two things we know-he will be chosen by free representatives and not by the agent of the monopolies, and he will present himself before the people clean, safe, and unmortgaged.

"We have just witnessed the spectacle of nomination for the Presidency, made in a politdistrict, the last to elect its delegates to the ical Convention, but dictated by influences which never before so boldly entered a National Convention of either party, and which never before triumphed. The searching eye of the press discovered and its loud voice predict ed this nomination weeks before. To even astute Republican leaders the prediction seemed absurd, so much so that the Chairman

of the New York delegation, in hollow of whose hand lies the organiza-tion of the Republican party of the State, openly characterized the candidate as dangerous and misleading, whose votes and speeches show that he has no settled convictions on the money question, and whose managers have endeavored to secure support in one part of the country by declaring that he is in favor of the gold standard and in other parts by declaring that he is in favor of silver. These are not my words, but the words of that political leader who is at the head of the Republican party of the State and whose embarrassing duty it will be to conduct the campaign of his party's caudidate.

"In my city there used to hang in front of a saloon an ingenious sign so painted that as one approached it from the east he read the word 'Heans;' approaching from the west the sign presented the word 'Pork;' when the thirsty traveller stood directly in front of the sign it bore plainly and unmistakably the refreshing word 'Beer.' As the rave from the east fall on the figure of the Canton Napoleon one reads in yellow letters the word 'Gold;' as the light from the Colorado hills falls stantingly thereon the white word 'Silver' appears; but as one stands squarely in front of the figure the world will read in boidly ent letters the one word 'Hanna.' And they call this figure on whom this triple light falls Napoleon! What Marshal overshadowed Bonaparte? What aide-de-camp dictated to Napoleon? What Minister enjoined silence on the Emperor? No, he is no Napoleon, or, if he be the birthday of his candidacy is fittingly the anniversary of his Waterloo.

"Facing Chicago, we confess that the situation is not without peril. Circumstances - some of which perhaps might have been controlled have created what we believe to be an erroneous financial faith, a faith which has spread alarmingly in the West and South and which has found adherents even in the East and North. It is a faith which is not to be eradicated with the sword, but with the pen and tongue. With many it is a panacea for commercial disorder. Men hold these false views through a miscon ception of economic truths and through not understanding economic laws or the times and season of their application. Not everything which is signed and scaled is valid. The stamp of the Government on a piece of silver can never make it worth much more than the world is willing to give for it. It is passing strange that the very men who have such marvelloufaith in the power of their Government should seem to have so little sentiment as to its honor, They reverence its seal, but appear to be indifferent as to its escutcheon

"If we are to accomplish our mission at Chicago we must go there to persuade erring brothers and not to quarrel with enemies. The peowho hold those strange views are honest but mistaken. We must make them see that we are as honest as they are, and that our views are right. At this late day the task seems gigantic, but it is fit to employ the talents and discretion of a Hill and of a Whitney. We may well applaud the resolution which has made them seize the banner and hasten to the front. It is not a hopeless task. Truth will always vanquish error. Light will always dispel darkness. The handful of States which might be carried for the unlimited coinage of silver never could control legislation so as to authorize free coinage. Their strength never would avail them beyond affording an expression of their views. They will only arouse bitterness which may compel the Republicans to oppose even an international agreement. Their sole help will lie with the Democratic party, and what help can that party offer, if, when they turn toward it, they find it broken and disrupted by their own frantic and destructive efforts? A political party, after all, is only a vehicle to carry principles into effect. The people seldom operate directly themselves. It is through the political organization that principles are enunclated. voters railied to the standard, and victory consummated at the polls. The stronger the political organization, if it be running in the right direction, the more certain will be the victory. If ever there should be a campaign of education it

Democracy in the present crisis to speak clearly on the financial question. The party of Jeffererson and Jackson, of Benton and Tilden has always favored the best money in use the money adopted as the standard by the most enlightened nations of the earth. Neither consideration of expediency nor the selfish interest of those who own silver bullion should lead us to depart from the safe and secure path. It was the Democratic party that established an independent treasury against a Democratic Governor, Horatio Seymour, who demanded that the interest on our State debt should be paid in gold and that at a time when the greenback was in full reign. Our Republican friends may pose as the advocates of sound money, but the people have not forgotten that the sliver-purchase law, bearing the name of another Ohio statesman, was the work of a Republican Congress and of a Republican President. That law made of silver a commodity and unfitted it for its true mission, a medium of exchange. Nor have the people forgotten that the repeal of that law was the work of a Demo cratic Congress and of a Democratic President. If it had done no other thing in its four years of power and responsibility, our party should have the gratitude and confidence of the country for thus stopping the coinage of a fifty-cent dollar. "The Democracy still adheres to the constitutional policy of a tariff for revenue only. We deny the right of Congress to use the power of taxation to build up monopolies, to depress wages, to lower or increase prices, to distribute favoritism, or to promote one man's business at

the expense of another, and all under the faise and specious plea of protection. The recent Republican platform has thrown off all disguise and promises what it cannot give, protection to everybody and to everything. It even proposes to exact from an unwilling soil those sweets which the Creator intended should be grown on Cuba and Hawaii, both which islands one day we ope to call our own. The Tariff bill enacted by the Democratic party, while not perfect, is con structed on right lines. If it does not produce adequate revenues at this moment, the difficulties in the way are apparent and will be removed in the future. This much is certain, not a dollar has been stolen, not a dollar has been squandered, not a dollar has been misapplied, not an unneces-sary dollar has been wrung from the national taxpayers. If sufficient money has not een placed in the people's treasury to meet the demands of the people's government, the money s still safe in the people's pockets. In addition to this policy of economy and retrepchment on the part of the national Administration we are proud of President Cleveland's foreign policy, which with vigor and consistency maintains the

settled purpose of our party. "This Convention is called for a national obect, and I may not therefore allude to State saues nor speak of the record of the last Legisature, of its enactment of unconstitutional, un just, and arbitrary laws, of its unreasonable methods, of its high rate of taxation, of its muiuplying of expensive State commissions, of its betrayal of home rule principles.

"Whatever financial issue shall come out of Chicago, we must remember that we have to contend with an enemy we have fought for years, an enemy which represents to-day those same forces against which Democracy has always contended, an enemy which is officered by barons and not patriots, an enemy which despoils the field to enrich its camp, which meers when we speak of the traditions of our free Government, and which regards itself as the ordained governing class. It is against such an

enemy that the Democracy of the nation must go forth to fight. As the Democracy of New York takes its place in the line of battle, let me say to it as Exeter said to Salisbury:

PRICE TWO CENTS.

"Fight vallantly to-day; And yet I do thee wrong to mind thee of it, You for thou are framed of the firm truth of valor." A CHEERING CONVENTION.

The personalities in Mr. Thacher's speech were greeted with laughter. When he mentioned Seymour's name there were ringing theers, and when he spoke up for Cuba and Hawaii his utterances were received with lemonstrations of pleasure, Thacher declared the pride of the Democracy in 'resident Cleveland's foreign policy he was again interrupted by storms of applause. His reference to Senator Hill and Mr. Whitney was also joyfully received. The announcement that the forthcoming battle is to be made on national issues and not on State issues was also heartily welcomed by the delegate. The delegates who were close to the speaker's platform declared that Mr. Thacher's speech was fine, and they agreed with its sentiments in every

particular. Secretary De Freest then called the roll of delegates and was cheered himself and all through the list. The delegates sent up a shout when De Freest announced the familiar names of Hill, Flower, and Stancafield, and when Mr. Whitney's name was called as a delegate from the Thirteenth New York county district, the demonstration of the day occurred. There were hearse roars of cheers for Whitney, which broke out again and again. The delegates stood upon their chairs and shouted at Whitney for a speech. He shook his head and his face was very grave. His lips were closed tight and he seemed to appreciate more than he cares to express the gratification that he felt over the greeting with which his name had been received. Mr. Hill, Mr. Flower, and all the other well-known men in the Convention joined in the cheers and the band came out with "Hall to the Chief." After the applause had died away the delegates demanded three cheers for Senator Hill, and they were given with a heartiness that testified to Hill's popularity. The Hon, Patrick Jerome Gleason, in handing up notice of conte-t, got his share of the cheera and bowed like a Chesterfield in acknowledgment, even though he knew that he was to be fired out of the Convention. Senator Cantor's name came in for hearty applause, and it was so all the way through. The mention of any familiar Democratic name on the various committees was greeted with cheers, in which Hill. Whitney, Flower, and all hands joined. In fact,

it was a cheering Convention. A recess was taken till 3 o'clock, and when the Convention assembled at that hour the scenes of the morning, so far as the cheering was concerned, were reneated. It was a gen-nine expression of good feeling for all the Democratic leaders and the delegates, and, take it all in all, it was one of the brightest and cheeriest demonstrations that has been observed at a Democratic State Convention in a

The report of the Committee on Credentials will be found in another column. The Shepardites were hissed to-day as they left the Convention Hall. They cheered each other, and seemed to feel proud because they were again turned out of a Democratic Convention for knifing the regular organization. According to the programme Mr. Thacher was retained as the permanent Chairman of the Convention, and be

expressed his thanks for the honor. SENATOR HILL BEADS THE PLATFORM.

When it came Senator Hall's turn to read the platform another burst of cheers greeted him. The band played again in his honor, and Mr. Whitney testifled his cordial feeling by rising and clapping his hands. Senator Hill announced that it was not expedient at this time for the Democratic party of the State to touch on State issues. They will be reserved, he said, for the Convention which is to nominate candidates for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor. The platform, which was unanimously adopted, reads as

"It would be folly to ignore and impossible "A false view of finance is worse than false to exaggerate the gravity of the conditions views on such a question as the tariff. It affects under which this Convention assembles. Most the national credit, and touches with coarse of the other States of the Union have selected and commissioned their delegates to the National Democratic Convention. By a move ment evidently concerted, but, as we believe, ill-advised and ill-considered, instructions have been given to the delegations of a large number of States having for their alm and purpose the adoption of a new policy and a new platform for the Democratic party. No opportunity for a fair and deliberate consideration of such policy and platform has been afforded the Democracy of the State of New York. Upon such new matter thus proposed to be incorporated the protests of the opposition. It was among the tenets of the party it becomes the a Democratic Governor, Horatic Seymour, who duty of the Democrats of New York, representing their people, to speak in no equivocal

> ' Gold and sliver the money of the Constitu-tion and of our fathers each at a parity with the other in purchasing power, has been the platform of principles proclaimed by every National Democratic Convention, which has thus adopted and reaffirmed in each declaration of party faith for a century the wisdom of Thomas Jefferson, who said: 'The monetary unit must

> stand on both metals." "The action of a Republican Congress and a Republican President deprived silver of its equality with gold for the money and currency of the nation. From this act (for which the Democratic party was in no wise responsible and from the action of other nations following in the same course, it has resulted that silver has greatly declined in commercial value, and there now exists a wide departure of the two metals from the coinage standard of value, bringing disturbance to the financial systems of European countries, as well as to our own, and awakening there, as here, the earnest apprehen-

> sion of statesmen and financiers. "The restoration of the equilibrium of the two metals thus disturbed is a problem the solution of which is of the greatest consequence to the prosperity of both this country and of Europe, but is wholly beyond our power without the cooperation of other nations. Such coopera tion, by the united efforts of statesmen and wage carners here and elsewhere, is believed to be near at hand and to be possible to secure by

earnest and well-directed effort. "Free coinage of silver by the United States sione can have no other effect than to change our present standard to one of silver now a do preciated coin and to retard, perhaps destroy forever, the success of the movement now general throughout civilized countries for the restoration of free bimetallic coinage in the principal mints of the world. The proposition to separate ourselves from the great nations of the world and adopt the monetary standard o Mexico and China does not comport with the pride and financial dignity of the State of New York or the United States. It should be resisted with the fervor of both partisanship and pa triotlem by Democrate everywhere, when the doption of such a course threatens, as it does, untold evils to our nation's commerce and in

"For these reasons and with these convictions the Democrate of New York, in Convention assembled, make the following declaration of their principles and appeal to the Democrate of other States to join with them in incorpo rating these principles in the party platform to

be adopted at Chicago: "1. We are in favor of gold and silver as the standard money of the country. We are opposed as a permanent financial policy to gold monometallism on the one hand or to sliver mono metallism on the other hand. The piedge contained in the repeal of the Sherman law, which repealing act was passed by a Democratic Congress and approved by a Democratic President, should be faithfully carried out, wherein it was